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TASKS OF THE SOVIET RADIO INDUSTRY IN 1950

N. Vorontsov, Deputy Minister,
Communications Equipment
Industry USSR

The fundamental tasks before workers in the radio industry in 1950, if the national plan of complete radiofication of our country is to be fulfilled, consist of manufacturing hundreds of thousands of cheap AC and battery-operated radios for town and country, improving present models, and putting out new first-class models of receivers. Special attention must be paid to supplying kolkhozes with broadcasting equipment.

Besides earlier types of receivers like the Rodina and relatively powerful wired radio centers, the industry will produce two-band Iskra-type receivers using economical miniature tubes which consume considerably less battery power than the Rodina, and standard 2-3 watt, wired kolkhoz radio centers for DC or AC (from AC power lines, galvanic or storage batteries, and wind-driven generators). These centers will serve 40-50 subscribers by employing economical loudspeakers specially developed for this circuit.

To ensure power supply for receivers, a large number of batteries for longer service (up to one year) will be manufactured in 1950. In addition, a new power supply with a high capacity utilization factor will be put out for the Iskra set to ensure 1,000 hours of operation.

The demand of kolkhozes for tubes for battery-operated radios will also be met in 1950. In recent years the shortage of these tubes has put many receivers in rural districts out of commission.

Kolkhozes in electrified areas will be able to make ample use of all types of apparatus put out by the radio industry (U-50, UK-50, KTU-100 wired radio centers, and AC receivers such as those being manufactured or planned for 1950). For this purpose, a larger output of cheap AC radios of the Moskvich and ARZ-49 type will be an essential factor.

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Another task before the radio industry in 1950 is to satisfy the wide demand for cheap radio phonographs constructed on the bases of present second- and third-class receivers.

To improve the performance of many earlier models of receivers, both the structural and the electrical parts will be perfected. In particular, there will be a great improvement in the performance of the Ural-49 radio phonograph, through the use of an induction motor and a new pickup, along with a general improvement in its acoustic properties. In addition, many new models now being planned for serial production will be manufactured: the first-class, 15-tube, eight-band superhet L-50 put out by the Kozitskiy Plant; the first-class, 13-tube, five-band superhet M-137 from the "VEF" Plant; the first-class, 13-tube, six-band superhet Belorus from the Minsk Radio Plant imeni Molotov; and the six-tube, four-band superhet RZ-1 from the "VEF" Plant. The construction of all these models has been carefully planned and their external appearance shows great originality.

For further development of television networks in 1950, the industry will put out three-channel television sets, Type KVN-49, with a television tube 175 millimeter in diameter, and a combination table television model, the T-2 Leningrad with a television tube 230 millimeter in diameter and a broadcast receiver.

Also to be produced in 1950 is the T-3 Leningrad console television set with a picture tube 300 millimeter in diameter, and with a first-class, Type I-50 radio and an attachment for playing records. The large-sized screen of the T-3 television set, together with the clearness of the pictures and high audio output power (5 watts) will make it possible for a large number of televiewers (in clubs, schools, etc.) to enjoy the transmissions.

In 1950, the enterprises of the Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry will greatly increase the quantity and choice of high-quality radio parts (VS-type resistors, all types of capacitors, power and output transformers, tube panels, band selectors, etc.) and electrovacuum parts.

The workers of the radio industry will make every effort in 1950 to satisfy the demand of workers in towns and villages for high-quality broadcast equipment and the requirements of radio amateurs for radio parts to make new and original radios.

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